

FORT MILL TIMES.

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NO. 13.

AN ATTACK IS EXPECTED.

American General May Command Foreign Forces.

CHINESE SITUATION ALARMING

Lives of Foreigners in Great Danger—McCalla Put in Command of the Forces.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The following cablegram was received at the Navy Department Friday morning from Admiral Kempf, on board the Newark off the Taku forts:

Tong Ku, June 8, 1900.
"There was a battle yesterday between Chinese and Boxers near Tien Tsin. A large number of Boxers expected to reach Tien-Tsin tomorrow. (Signed.) "Kempf."

Minister Conger, at Peking, also has been heard from. His message to the State Department said that there was no improvement in the situation and asked for instructions. Secretary Hay took the message to the cabinet meeting, where the answer will be framed. The State Department is steadfastly pursuing the line of policy laid down at the beginning of this Boxer trouble, of avoiding any interference with Chinese internal affairs, beyond such measures as may be absolutely necessary for the protection of American life and property there. Especially is it determined to avoid commitment to the policies of any of the European powers which might involve the United States in trouble. Therefore, notwithstanding the ominous news conveyed in Admiral Kempf's cablegram, it seems entirely probable that Minister Conger will be directed to stick to the same line of policy which he had pursued up to this time.

It is not to be understood by this that the United States government is desirous of evading any proper measure of responsibility and the State Department officials are careful to point out that while retaining our independence of action, our government is really acting concurrently with the European governments respecting this Boxer agitation. Thus, at Taku, Admiral Kempf is acting in a similar manner to the commanding officers of the foreign navy there assembled, although his orders are subject to the approval of his own.

At Tien-Tsin, forty miles up the river, which the admiral expects to be attacked, the foreign naval commands are acting together. It is said that in case of an emergency involving jeopardy to the lives of foreigners, the United States forces at Tien-Tsin might even be directed in their general movement by the senior naval officer ashore, even though that officer should happen to be a German, a Russian, a Frenchman, or an Englishman. This temporary subordination of authority might be brought about, and in fact would exist solely through a military exigency. If Tien-Tsin is to be attacked by a vast horde of Boxers, it is entirely conceivable, according to military practice, that a successful defense of the foreign lives and property in the city can be maintained only through the assumption of the command of the foreign naval forces by one competent officer. In view of this possibility the assumption of the command of the American forces ashore by Captain McCalla may be significant. It is an unusual course for a captain of ship himself to take command of a landing party, as has been done by Captain McCalla. His rank would correspond with that of a colonel of marines and it may be that he would himself be the senior officer at Tien-Tsin and thus be obliged to assume command of the European naval parties landed there. The naval officers here are confident that Tien-Tsin proper is not in particular danger. The gunboat Helena will soon have the town under her guns and there are believed to be three foreign warships in position to co-operate.

Havana Postal Scandals.

Havana, By Cable.—The troubles of Mr. Estes Rathbone, former director of posts, seem to be increasing. His auditor's department has thrown out \$15,000 worth of vouchers, including \$8,000 worth of bills, which have been paid twice, most of them at Muncie, Ind. The Fidelity Company has been notified that it will be held responsible on Mr. Rathbone's bond.

St. Louis Outrage.

St. Louis, Special.—A mob of furious women and boys beat and denuded Tena Kenter, a young woman who makes her living by peddling lunches among the employees of the California street car line. When the mob had stripped her to the waist, one woman daubed her with green paint, while two others held her, the jeering boys and women of the mob applauding the outrage and throwing mud. Two shop girls were attacked by the same mob and partly denuded. An organized "committee" of women began to visit the public schools Friday afternoon, threatening bodily harm to teachers riding on the tabbed cars.

TO CALL OUT MILITIA.

The Sheriff Unable to Cope With the Situation in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Special.—Governor Stephens, Brigadier General H. C. Clark, Adjutant General M. F. Bell, of the Missouri National Guard, police officials and a committee of citizens who held a conference Saturday night with a view of calling out the militia to suppress disorder in connection with the street railroad strike, were closeted again Sunday at police headquarters. The feature of the meeting was the presentation to the Governor of a formal written request by Sheriff Pohlman to call out the militia, as follows:

"As sheriff of the city of St. Louis, I desire to inform you that there now exists in this city a condition of tumult. Acts of violence and disorder are of daily occurrence. I have summoned to my assistance a large posse, and have exhausted every means at my command, but the civil authorities are unable to cope with the situation. All other means being exhausted, I respectfully call upon you and request that the National Guard of Missouri be called out in numbers sufficient to restore order and prevent further acts of violence."

The Governor left soon afterwards. General Bell and Clark said positively that they have not yet received any definite orders. If the militia is called out, it is likely that the entire National Guard of the State, comprising four regiments and a battery, will be pressed into service.

Progress of the Enumerators.

Washington, D. C., Special.—It has been reported to the Director of the Census that complete returns have been made from 175 enumeration districts, principally in New York and other large cities. The entire enumeration of the large cities will be finished by the middle of this month, and as soon as they can be checked and tabulated the results will be made public. An enumerator in the Indian Territory has informed Director Merriam that certain Indians there refuse to reply to questions contained in the census schedule. The Director advised him to let the matter drop, as an effort to compel the Indians to reply would probably lead to serious difficulties.

Hanna Will Be Re-Elected.

Washington, D. C., Special.—It is stated on high authority that Senator Hanna will succeed himself as chairman of the Republican national committee and will conduct the coming campaign. The only thing which can change this programme, it is stated, is some change for the worse in the Senator's health. Senator Hanna and Secretary Dick had a long conference with the President about political matters in general. Mr. Dick will go to Philadelphia next Monday, and Senator Hanna will arrive there on the 13th inst.

Native Police Did the Work.

Manila, By Cable.—General Pio del Pilar, the most aggressive and most persistent of the Filipino leaders, who was captured as previously cabled to the Associated Press, was made a prisoner at GGuadaloupe, six miles east of Manila, by some of the Manila native police. Upon information received that Pio del Pilar was to be at a certain house, Captain Lara and twelve policemen proceeded in a launch to Guadaloupe where, aided by a detachment of the Twenty-first infantry, they surrounded the house, captured the general and brought him to Manila this morning, where he was positively identified before the provost marshal.

Killing at Ocala.

Ocala, Fla., Special.—Joe Pitts, a well known citizen of Kendrick, became intoxicated and went to the house of Mrs. Chappell. The latter's son, Will, seeing Pitts enter the house, ran to his mother's protection armed with a shot-gun. Pitts attempted to shoot young Chappell, but the latter emptied a load of buckshot into the former's body. Pitts died a few hours later.

Graves at Camp Chase Decorated.

Columbus, O., Special.—Palmetto wreaths from South Carolina, Magnolias from Tennessee, daisies and roses from Kentucky, and flowers from North Carolina were Saturday afternoon strewn on the graves of the Confederate soldiers who sleep in the old burying ground at Camp Chase. Sectionalism was forgotten, members of the Grand Army taking conspicuous part and floral contributions were as numerous from Federals as Confederates.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Session of Both Houses Closed on Thursday.

MANY MEASURES WERE ENACTED.

The Gold Standard Bill, Porto Rican Act and Plan of Government For Hawaii.

After a session marked by much heated discussion and the transaction of legislation of great importance to the whole country, Congress adjourned on Thursday. Following is a summary of its work, from the Washington Post:

The record of the first session of the Fifty-Sixth Congress is now closed, and it is possible to survey the important work it has accomplished during the last six months. It has been a busy Congress, the busiest, according to veteran officials in many years. In some respects the work has been less exciting than that of the preceding Congress, which covered the dramatic period when war was declared against Spain, and also the period of reconstruction and treaty making with Spain following the successful close of the war. But in work actually accomplished, the record of the present session stands well in comparison with the most energetic Congresses.

Our new territorial possessions have received much attention, and while there has been no definite action as to the Philippines or Cuba, a form of government and a means of raising revenue has been provided for Porto Rico and a comprehensive territorial form of government has been given to Hawaii. The financial act has made important changes in the laws relating to the parity of the metals, the bonded indebtedness, national banks and the security of the Treasury by a gold reserve.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.
The Nicaragua Canal bill has passed the House, and is on the calendar of the Senate ready for attention when Congress reconvenes. The anti-trust bill is similarly advanced. The anti-trust constitutional amendment has a defeat recorded against it. The Pacific cable measure has passed the Senate and is awaiting final action in the House.

The exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts from a seat in the House because of his polygamous status, the refusal of the Senate to admit Mr. Quay on the appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania, and the sensational charges investigation and developments in the Senate in the case of Mr. Clark, of Montana, have added some exciting personal phases to the session. Investigations have been prolific, including the inquiry into the Coeur d'Alene mining riots in Idaho, the various inquiries on polygamy growing out of the Roberts case, and more recently the Senate investigation of the postal and other irregularities in Cuba.

The total of appropriations cannot yet be stated with exactness as five bills are pending, but it is approximately \$700,000,000 for the session.

The Senate, in executive session, has been occupied to a considerable extent with important treaties. Of these the treaties with Great Britain and Germany closing the tripartite government in Samoa and awarding to the United States the island of Tutuila with its valuable harbor of Pago, has been ratified, while the commercial reciprocity treaties with France and the British West Indian Islands and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty concerning the inter-ocean canal go over without action.

NEW LAWS ON THE STATUTE BOOKS.

Of the legislation actually accomplished and now on the statute books the financial act is regarded as the chief achievement of the year. The noteworthy feature of the debate on this measure in the House was that party lines were broken to some extent, a number of Democratic members from the Eastern and New England States joining with the majority in passing it. In the Senate, also, party lines were not entirely regarded. Senators Lindsay and Caffery voting for the measure and Senator Chandler against it. As it became a law by the President's signature on March 14, it makes specific the declaration of the gold standard, provides a Treasury reserve of \$150,000,000, establishes a divisor of issue and redemption of the Treasury, provides for the redemption and release of interest-bearing bonds of the United States, and make new regulations as to national banks, their circulation, establishment in small communities, and the tax they pay. The act also contains a specific declaration that its provisions "are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetalism."

Porto Rican legislation has been the most fruitful theme of controversy in and out of Congress during the session. The discussion first turned on the revenue bill levying a duty of 15 per cent of the Dingley rates on Porto Rico goods. The majority of the Ways and Means Committee urged the constitutionality and necessity of this course, while the minority, re-enforced by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, a member of the majority, maintained that the Constitution of the United States extended to Porto Rico, and that

Congress was inaugurating a new and dangerous precedent by giving the island any other law than that of the rest of the country.

PASSAGE OF THE PORTO RICAN BILL.

Excitement ran high under the spur of widespread public attention. The debate in the House was signalized by the division of the majority, which for a time made the result doubtful, but the bill ultimately passed. The contest in the Senate was animated but less acute, the Senate changing the entire scope of the measure by adding a complete form of civil government. In this form, raising revenue and establishing an island government, the measure became a law, subsequently it was amended so as to limit corporate franchises, and on the President's recommendation an act was passed appropriating for the use of Porto Rico for the \$2,095,455 collected from island sources since its acquisition.

Next in importance in the accomplished work of the session is the act "to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii." The debates on it in the Senate and House aroused little division, save on matters of detail. The act provides a system of government much like that of Territories, with a governor appointed by the President, a legislature of two houses, franchise rights practically the same as those of voters in the United States, with the additional qualification that a voter shall be "able to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language." Administrative and judicial officers are provided, and the island is given a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, chosen by the people, with a right to debate in the House, but not a right to vote.

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippines and Cuba have occupied much attention in the way of debate and the adoption of resolutions of inquiry. The Spooner bill providing that when all insurrection against the authority of the United States shall be at an end then all military, civil, and judicial powers shall, unless otherwise provided by Congress, be carried on under the direction of the President, formed the basis of the Senatorial debate on the Philippines, but was fruitless of action. The only legislation as to Cuba is of a comparatively minor character, relating to Cuba shipping.

The extradition bill, applying to all insular possessions and dependencies, has passed both Houses and doubtless will become a law. It is designed mainly to reach cases like that of Charles F. W. Neely.

The Nicaragua Canal bill and the shipping subsidy bill are notable instances of legislation partly advanced during the present session, but not enacted into law. The canal bill has passed the House and has been made the special order in the Senate, beginning December 10 next. The shipping bill is on the calendar of each House, with favorable recommendation from a majority membership of the Senate and House committees.

ATTENTION PAID TO TRUSTS.

Anti-trust legislation has come prominently into attention in the House at the close of the session, the House having passed a new anti-trust bill and defeated a constitutional amendment. The Senate has passed a bill for a cable to the Philippines and beyond, to be constructed and continued under government control, but no action has been taken on it in the House. The restriction of oleomargarine has been productive of considerable agitation, mainly in committee, and a radical restrictive bill has been reported to the House.

The general pension laws have been materially changed by the present Congress, largely as a result of the efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic, which secured the passage of a bill amending the law of June 27, 1890, so as to permit the "aggregating" of disabilities, and changing the provision as to widows so that a widow may receive pension when she is "without means of support other than her daily labor, and has an actual net income not exceeding \$250," etc.

The "free homes" act has at last become law. It provides for the patenting of homesteads on the public lands acquired from the Indians, on the payment of the usual fees, and no other further charges. This opens to free homestead entry many millions of acres of public lands in the West heretofore sold at stated figures per acre. Another measure passed of some general interest permits the Secretary of Agriculture to restore game birds which are becoming extinct, and provides means for the restriction of traffic in dead animals, birds, etc., from State to State, the latter provision being in part designed to limit the destruction of song birds for the sale of their plumage.

PRESERVATION OF FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

Among the other miscellaneous acts of the session are those for the preservation of the historic frigate Constitution and extending the work of the twelfth census.

Considerable general legislation is carried on appropriation bills. These provisions include the amendment to the Military Academy bill, making the commanding general of the army a lieutenant general, and the adjutant general of the army a major general; also the amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the St. Louis Exposition. Both of these bills are still pending. The naval appropriation bill adds two battleships, three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers, and five submarine boats to the naval strength, and may include special legislation as to armor-plate and

a government plane, the other appropriation bills in the main carry the usual government supplies.

The Alaska code bill, giving a complete civil system of laws to the territory, has passed both Houses and undoubtedly will become a law. Other measures which have passed one House or the other, but are still pending, include those for the election of Senators by the people; authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study commercial conditions in China and Japan; for increasing the efficiency of the army by making service in the staff corps temporary; extending the eight-hour law, and increasing the annual allowance to the militia of the country from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000.

Commissions Issued.

Washington, D. C., Special.—In accordance with the provisions of the Military Academy appropriation bill, the President has issued commissions to Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, and Major General H. C. Corbin, adjutant general of the army. These are recess appointments and will be nominated to the Senate at its next session in December.

Gov. Oates Kills a Negro.

Montgomery, Ala., Special.—Ex-Governor W. C. Oates, shot and killed a negro man at his residence in this city Saturday night. General Oates heard a pistol shot in his kitchen, and on investigation found his cook lying dead, killed by a negro. The negro, whose name is not known, started towards the Governor, pistol in hand. Not paying any attention to warnings not to advance, Governor Oates shot and killed him.

Hotel Burned.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—The Hotel Norfolk, formerly the Purcell House, a large six-story hotel on Main street, caught fire Friday night on the fifth floor from some unknown cause. The flames spread quickly through to the roof. The fire department soon had water playing on it. The flames were finally extinguished, but the entire building is damaged by the flood of water played upon it.

The President's Movements.

Washington, D. C., Special.—It seems probable that the President will not go to Canton until the latter part of the month, and certainly not until after the national Republican convention in Philadelphia, on June 19. A large number of letters have been received at the White House from presidential organizations in different parts of the country, stating that it was their intention to stop in Washington for an hour or two on their way to the Philadelphia convention to pay their respects to the President.

PAPA FROG AND THE TADPOLES

His Children Cling to His Back Till They Are Big Enough to Leave.

A male frog with little tadpoles living on his back was discovered lately by Dr. August Brauer of Marburg, Germany. For a little fellow it has a pretty long name, but perhaps its paternal devotion has earned it the long Latin name, *arthroleptis seychellensis* boettger. It has been noticed before that in some species of frogs living in Venezuela and the island of Trinidad the male bears the young on its back, to which they hold by their mouths. But this new species is the first one on which so many as nine little ones were discovered, and besides they seem to hold on by their mouths, but seem to be stuck to the papa frog's back and sides by some gummy substance which holds them in place until they are large enough to crepe for themselves. It is a wonderful device of nature, that the female sometimes deposits her eggs on the back of the male, where they hatch out, and the little tadpoles grow until they attain a certain size. Such is, of course, not the case with our common frogs, but in these rare species only lately found by naturalists is a strange reversal of what seems to us to be the usual law that the mother takes care of the young. In this species the eggs are not laid on the back of the male, but on the ground, and only after they are hatched do they take up their position on papa's back. And there they ride until they are big enough to walk around and look for their own food.

The Jap's Regard for the Fox.

All over Japan you will see images of foxes—old foxes, with their noses chipped and their ears broken off; older foxes still, with a growth of moss on their backs; sly, alert, foxes, with noses perked smartly in the air; great foxes and little foxes, sages and clowns, all kinds and degrees—showing the prevalence of this belief in the land of the wistaria and the fan, and also showing in what respect the fox is held, says a traveler. It is curious to note that in all countries the fox above all other animals has been considered to exert great influence and power. All nations have legends of which the cunning and intelligence of the fox is the theme.

WINTHROP COMMENCEMENT.

Class-Day and Graduating Exercises at Rock Hill.

Three score and five "sweet girl graduates" were seated on the stage at Winthrop Tuesday morning when the hour arrived for the class day exercises. The graduating class was in control of the situation and the pretty exercises entertained the large gathering of friends from the city and from different sections of the State; for the parents of many of the young ladies were present to rejoice with their daughters in this the close of a busy but happy school life.

The 31 graduates in the four years' normal course with the degree of bachelor of arts this year are Misses Maggie Connor, Orangeburg; Ida Corbett, Hampton; Nellie Cunningham, Beaufort; Ollie Elder, York; Inez Felder, Clarendon; Dacia Falk, Colleton; Lullie Harvin, Clarendon; Cora Higgins, Williamsburg; Fannie Johnston, Barnwell; Gertrude King, Aiken; Edith Loryea, Orangeburg; Rosa Melton, Orangeburg; Gertrude Mitchell, Saluda; Jeanette Murdoch, Abbeville; Janet McLure, Chester; Paris Neal, Lancaster; Lucy Reed, Dorchester; Eloise Seafie, Spartanburg; Selma Shirley, Anderson; Emmie Tindal, Clarendon; Beulah Walden, Spartanburg; Nannie Wallace, Chester; Mary Swaffield, Richland.

Those who graduated with the degree of Licentiate of Instruction after a three years' course are Misses Mazie Breland, Berkeley; Julia Gregg, Florence; Millie Lynn, Chester; Eva Verdier, Beaufort; Lydia Taylor, Lexington; Josie Platte, Berkeley.

In the literary department, full course, with degree of bachelor of arts the following finished the course: Agnes Douglas, Chester; Louise Gillespie, York; Anita Hall, Chester; Bertha Kirkley, Sumter; Mayne McMeekin, Fairfield; Cora McRae, Marion; Lila Neal, Anderson; Mary Alice Reeves, Marion; Scotia Reid, York; Jeannie Sprunt, York; Fannie Wilson, York; Virginia Norris, Anderson. Miss Ethel Welborn of Anderson is the only graduate in the department of science, and Miss Edith Howard Stewart of Rock Hill has completed the full course in music.

There are quite a number of special students who have finished the course selected by themselves and were given certificates of proficiency. These are:

In Stenography and Typewriting—Miss Willon Boyd, Laurens; Miss Sudie Mae Byrd, Darlington; Ada Casey, Anderson; Mary Cummings, May Ellison, Mary Sledge and Beulah Spears.

Miss Willie Southard, Union, certificate in industrial branches.

Dressmaking—Misses Mollie Brezale, Barnette Miller, Margaret Tripette, Lucia Bradley and Ella Parks.

Millinery—Bessie Dove, Elberbe Richbourg, Margaret Spears, Bonnie Anderson, Mabel Crosswell, Mamie McMeekin and Cora McRae.

Miss Eloise Robert Seafie of Spartanburg, the class president, welcomed the visitors.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Smith of Anderson read the class history, a history of which each of the 65 is proud and the saddest page in which is that last.

Miss Inez Fullenwider Felder of Clarendon read the class poem, a composition which is creditable to her native talents well trained.

Miss Jeanie D. Sprunt rendered a piano solo in a delightfully easy and intelligent manner, its sprightliness adding to the effect of the last will and testament of the class of 1900. This instrument was not so doleful after all, as it merely disposed of the whims and oddities and other chattels of the seniors, bestowing them upon those succeeding to the dignity of the graduating class. This was devised by the class lawyer, Miss Alice McKee of Marion.

The class prophecy followed, and each of the sweet graduates blushed, moved uneasily in her chair and fanned vigorously as the prophet, Miss Rosa Lee Melton, drew aside the curtain of fatality and pictured the fabled destiny in this life of each of her associates.

Miss Seafie then feelingly bade the class adieu and dismissed the audience.

South Carolina News.

Gov. McSwain has commuted to three years the sentence of four years imposed on Joseph Smith, convicted of manslaughter in Chesterfield county in December, 1897. He also commuted to two years and eight months the sentence of three years given Turner Meredith upon his conviction in Laurens in October, 1897, for the same offense.

While a man named Glover and Nathan Brown, plowmen on the farm of Mr. G. H. Cornelson, near Orangeburg, were riding to the field a dispute arose over some trivial matter. Hot words ensued and without stopping the mules they were riding it is supposed an altercation occurred when Glover whipped out his pistol and shot Brown, inflicting a mortal wound, of which Brown died soon after. The officers were at once notified and the coroner with the sheriff repaired to the place of the homicide and found that the slayer of Brown had fled. Sheriff Dukes, however, lost no time in getting upon his trail and finally arrested Glover after a lively chase.